

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. IKA Kabelwerk Oberspree (KWO), a former AMG plant, is located in Berlin-Oberschoeneberg, opposite the south end of Rathenaustrasse, at Wilhelmsenhofstrasse 76/77. Until May 1952, the plant was part of SAG Kabel, but it is now a V.B. The two main divisions of the factory manufacture high voltage wire and telephone and telegraph wire. The plant employs between 3,600 and 4,000 men, as compared to a staff of 7,000 during World War II.
2. In November 1952 production of telephone-telegraph wire amounted to 250 kilometers for Russia and 80 for East Germany. A total of 235 kilometers of this type of wire was to be made between 1 and 19 December 1952, mostly for Russia, but with an allocation of 100 kilometers for Rumania and 60 or 70 kilometers for the Russian Zone. These figures represent normal monthly production and deliveries by KWO during 1952.
3. The 235 kilometers mentioned for December production were to consist of:
 - a) TSB (sic) cable--simple cable with paper insulation, plus two layers of tin foil (Stanniol): 18 pair, 0.5 mm diameter, 20 kilometers.
 - b) TSB cable: 50 pair, 0.5 mm diameter, 50 kilometers.
 - c) Styroflex--insulated with glass material of which KWO has stocks from before 1945: two groups of four, 1.2 mm diameter, 100 kilometers for Rumania.
 - d) TF - carrier frequency (Traegerfrequenz) cable: the largest type delivered to the USSR in amount and cost in the past few years; 32 pair, 40-50 kilometers.

All the TF and TSB cable produced by KWO since the war has been sent to Russia as reparations goods. The order number for TF cable in 1951 was 3,120,001; in 1952 it was 3,120,005; all shipments to German customers bore the number 3,121,xxx.

4. The only complaint from the Russians caused by a KWO delivery that is remembered concerned two reels of cable, 426 meters each in length, which had arrived at its destination with torn insulation.

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5. The telephone-telegraph wire division of KWO has more personnel and produces more than the high-voltage division. The plant was bombed out during the war. In 1945 the Russians dismantled the wire-stranding and the wire-spinning machines.
6. A very large shipment of copper in bars arrived at the plant in 1949 or 1950. Plant officials always spoke of the difficulty they were experiencing in procuring copper, but enough always was on hand to maintain production.
7. The following two Russians are on duty at KWO at all times as wire acceptance officials:

a) (Fnu) Smirnov who specializes in telephone and telegraph wire. Has been on the job at KWO since the fall of 1951. [redacted]

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b) (Fnu) Feinlieb or Fainlieb who is responsible for the acceptance of high voltage wire. [redacted]

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8. NEF is the designation of an office on the KWO premises but independent of it. The office does research in the electrical field. It moved from the Transformer Works in Wilheminenhofstrasse, corner of Brueckenstrasse, during the summer of 1951. The name of the director is unknown; the supervising authority is likewise unknown.
9. EFEM was another office doing electrical research. Formerly it occupied the premises now used by NEF; it is not known what happened to the office.
10. The Nationale Automobil Gesellschaft (NAG) is a shop located on the northeast corner of Wilheminenhofstrasse and Ostendstrasse on a corner of the KWO premises. The shop is developing gasoline engines with the object, reportedly, of reducing gasoline consumption as much as possible. Several uniformed Russians report for duty daily; German are also employed at the shop. The Russians employed at NAG are billeted in a compound a few blocks away, bounded by Gauss, Slaby and Waldowstrassen, with an entrance on Gausstrasse.

1. [redacted] Comment. NEF (Nachrichten Technische Entwicklung und Fabrikation) is reported to be a part of the Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF, Berlin-Ober-schoeneweide, 1-5 Ostendstrasse. [redacted] the development branch of the HF Works was being moved to Neue Bahnhofstrasse 9-11, Berlin-Lichtenberg, in July 1952. [redacted]

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